

## By Authority.



## LIST OF POLLING PLACES

And Boards of Inspectors for the Special Election for a Noble for the Island of Oahu, to be held on Wednesday, the 23d day of August, 1888.

DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.  
1st Precinct (comprising Wards 1, 2 and 3), polling place, "House of Engine Company No. 4."

INSPECTORS.  
Pierre Jones, Chairman;  
E. G. Schumann,  
H. S. Kila.

2d Precinct (comprising Wards 4 and 5), polling place, Bell Tower.

INSPECTORS.  
C. T. Rodgers, M. D., Chairman;  
J. M. Kaneakua,  
M. D. Monsarrat.

3d Precinct (comprising Wards 6, 7, 8 and 9), polling place, Armory Honolulu Rifles.

INSPECTORS.  
W. O. Atwater, Chairman;  
S. Mahelona,  
J. A. Dias.

DISTRICT OF EWA AND WAIANAE.  
1st Precinct, polling place, Court House, Ewa.

INSPECTORS.  
Alexander J. Campbell, Chairman;  
Victor Kapule,  
L. K. Hahualani.

2d Precinct, polling place, Court House, Waianae.

INSPECTORS.  
C. Arndemann, Chairman;  
J. Kekahuna,  
W. Arndemann.

DISTRICT OF WAILUA AND KOOLAULOA.  
1st Precinct, polling place, Store of Akana, Lale-wai.

INSPECTORS.  
C. N. Kalama, Chairman;  
J. Kalubi,  
M. Kananu.

2d Precinct, polling place, Court House, Wailua.

INSPECTORS.  
Frank Halstead, Chairman;  
P. M. Naahuelua,  
B. C. Steward.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAULOA.  
Polling place, Court House, Kaneohe.

INSPECTORS.  
A. Kaulia, Chairman;  
M. Rose,  
Jas. Olds.

The following Boards of Inspectors of Election are hereby designated to be the Boards of Inspectors to Register Voters for Nobles in their respective Districts:

ISLAND OF OAHU—DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.  
The Board of Inspectors for the 1st Precinct: C. T. Rodgers, M. D., Chairman.

DISTRICT OF EWA AND WAIANAE.  
The Board of Inspectors for the 1st Precinct: Alex. J. Campbell, Chairman.

DISTRICT OF WAILUA AND KOOLAULOA.  
The Board of Inspectors for the 1st Precinct: Frank Halstead, Chairman.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAULOA.  
A. Kaulia, Chairman.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, August 8, 1888. 64

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

For a Noble for the Island of Oahu, to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of the Late Hon. Samuel G. Wilder, and of the Rules and Regulations Governing Such Election.

In accordance with the power vested in the Cabinet by Article 80 of the Constitution, to make and publish all necessary rules and regulations for the holding of elections prior to the passage by the Legislature of appropriate laws for such purpose, notice is hereby given:

1. That an election will be held on the Island of Oahu, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1888, to fill the vacancy in the office of Noble for said Island, caused by the death of the late Hon. Samuel G. Wilder.

2. That the Rules and Regulations governing the administering of oaths, the registration of voters and holding elections for Nobles and Representatives published by the Cabinet in conformity with said Article 80 of the Constitution, on the 25th day of July, 1887, as amended on the 8th day of August, 1887, except as hereby modified, shall govern such election.

3. Rules 15 and 17 of the Rules and Regulations above referred to are hereby repealed so far as may affect the election hereby ordered, and the following rules shall govern the matters therein referred to, viz: "Rule 15. The chairman of each Board designated to register voters for Nobles shall at least seven days before the holding of the election hereby ordered, make out from the Register of Voters entitled to vote for Nobles, a correct alphabetical list of all the persons qualified to vote for Nobles residing in the precinct for which he is appointed, and cause copies of the same to be posted at the place in such precinct where the election is to be held; and at the same time he shall in like manner from such Register make out lists of all persons qualified to vote for Nobles, residing in the other precincts or wards respectively in such election district, and shall send to each chairman of the Boards of Inspectors in such district a copy of the list of persons qualified to vote for Nobles residing in his precinct or ward."

"Rule 17. The Boards of Inspectors designated to prepare lists of voters for Nobles shall hold at least two sessions of reasonable and sufficient length, at some convenient place in the district, not less than four nor more than seven days preceding the said day hereby appointed for holding said election, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications, and of registering the names, of persons who may not have been previously regis-

tered by the Inspectors and who may claim a right to vote; and also for the purpose of correcting, when necessary, said lists."

4. For the purposes of this election the District of Honolulu shall be and hereby is divided into three polling precincts, divided as follows:

FIRST PRECINCT.  
Ward 1; Ward 2; Ward 3.

SECOND PRECINCT.  
Ward 4; Ward 5.

THIRD PRECINCT.  
Ward 6; Ward 7; Ward 8; Ward 9.

5. The polling place for the First Precinct shall be House of Engine Company number 4.

The polling place for the Second Precinct shall be the Bell Tower.

The polling place for the Third Precinct shall be the Rifles' Armory.

W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.

JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of Interior.

CLARENCE W. ASHFORD,  
Attorney General.

Honolulu, August 4, 1888. 61 1230-31

MA. PIERRE JONES, of Honolulu, has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Aug. 17, 1888. 1232-31

## Board of Health Regulation.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU, Aug. 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that the lands of Kalaupapa, Waikolu and Kalawao, on the windward side of the Island of Molokai, have been and hereby are set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of lepers; and all masters of vessels are prohibited from touching, landing, receiving or delivering passengers or freight at either of the above named places, except by special permission of the Board of Health.

Attention is hereby called to Section 286 of the Civil Code under the provisions of which "Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars," and to chapter 33 of the laws of 1870 which provides that "No person, not being a leper, shall be allowed to visit or remain upon any land, place or enclosure set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of lepers without the written permission" of the Board of Health "and any person found upon such land" "without such permission shall upon conviction be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars."

By order of the Board of Health,  
W. G. ASHLEY,  
Secretary.

69-31 1232-31

## Sale of Leases.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of "Alii-olani Hale," will be sold at public auction, the Lease of those two certain tracts of land in Kohala, Hawaii, known as Kokoiki and Puaepa.

1—Kokoiki, containing an area of 330 acres.

Upset price—\$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2—Puaepa, containing an area of 69 acres.

Upset price—\$20 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The above leases will be for a term of 5 years.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 2, 1888. 1230-54

L. H. STOLZ of Waimea, Kauai, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 31st, 1888. 1230-31

## Sale of Lease

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public auction, at the front entrance of "Alii-olani Hale," the Lease of a piece of land 40x20 feet, at Ewa side of old Custom House, Queen Street, Honolulu, and adjoining the same.

Terms—Lease for 10 years.

Upset price—\$30 per annum, payable annually in advance.

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 31, 1888. 1230-41

## Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of "Alii-olani Hale," will be sold at public auction, the Lease of that certain tract of land in Hamakua, Hawaii, included between Ohihila and Pasuilo, and containing an area of 207 acres.

Full particulars can be had upon application to the Interior Office.

Terms—Lease of 10 years, from the 18th day of November, 1888.

Upset price—\$1,088 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 1, 1888. 1230-41

E. R. MILES of Honolulu, has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Inspectors of Animals, for the Island of Oahu.

The Board now consists of:  
A. R. Howat, Executive Inspector.  
Jno. H. Brown,  
E. R. Miles.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 31st, 1888. 1230-31

## Charlie and the Chinese.

A deputation of Portuguese called upon Mr. C. J. McCarthy on the 13th, addressing him in a written testimonial, in which he was praised for the "noble stand" he took on the Chinese question at the Reform Convention. They also requested him to stand as a candidate for Noble at the ensuing election.

## LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1888.

## LIBERAL REFORM TICKET.

FOR NOBLE.

WILLIAM C. WILDER.

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, : : AUGUST 21, 1888.

FRIDAY and Saturday's debate on the License bill was full of matter for comment, which pressure of other matter compels us to defer.

It has been suggested to us that if Mr. Kinney's Constitutional amendment passes, it is probable that the Chinese will be in the field with money, and a large amount of it, at the next general election. This bears very directly on the reconsideration of the secret voting, and ought not to be left out of consideration. Every one admits that secret voting will check or stop bribery, and legislators would do well to think twice before they expose the voters of the country to the influence on a wholesale scale.

One of the most animated debates of the session took place Aug. 13th when the Coffee Bill came up for discussion in the House. Mr. Baldwin made a very full and convincing speech and it was followed by several others which were exceedingly effective. The Minister of the Interior and Mr. Widemann, as usual, freely hinted their mutual contempt. Mr. Thurston's language was perhaps a trifle too picturesque, but it must be admitted he had strong provocation. The bill with some changes passed its second reading, so that its final success is practically assured.

Wednesday afternoon the Judiciary Committee reported on the bill presented by the Commission to re-organize the judiciary system of the country. The Committee praised the bill of the Commission highly, but said it was a very important subject, which ought to receive a good deal more attention and time than the Legislature now has at its disposal. They ended by recommending that it be postponed until next session, and the House adopted the Report, without a dissenting vote. We do not know that a House which has been sitting for nearly three months can be blamed for taking this attitude, but its necessity is a disaster. This is the first fruits of the vice of which this Legislature stands convicted, the dissipation of costly hours on trifles. The consequent punishment comes now, and is visited, not upon the heads of the legislators, where it belongs, but on the country at large. Because the House has spent days and weeks dawdling over bills of the slightest import, it has no time now to spend on measures imperatively demanded by the public good which ought not to be postponed. It is a pitiable state of affairs if the men to whom is entrusted the affairs of a whole country, have all the carelessness and improvidence of children. Did the report of the committee affect the House with a shock of surprise, or have they been looking forward to this consequence all along? One alternative must be true, and it is difficult to say which is the more disagreeable.

We do not need to enlarge here upon the importance of the reform of the Judiciary department proposed in the bill. It is too late for that. The discussion pointed very clearly at some glaring defects in the present working of the department. If the Court found anything to disagree with in that discussion, the report of the Judiciary Committee in the afternoon must have furnished salve for all their wounds. The re-organization of the Judiciary is a work which demands the attention of trained legal minds experienced in the work of legislatures. No one knows what the composition of the Legislature of '90 will be. There are very great reasons for doubting whether it will be composed of men disposed or competent to deal with a question of this kind. If the re-organization of the Judiciary Department is really desired, the time to effectuate it is now. A postponement until 1890 amounts to an indefinite postponement. There is no guaranty that the next Legislature will deal with it. They will certainly be as unlikely to do so as the present one, and probably will be less disposed to meddle with the present status of affairs. The action of the Legislature in adopting the report simply dismisses to the vaguest future one of the most important reforms which has come before this honorable body.

The Reform or Liberal Convention, met Saturday night, adopted the same platform upon which they made their nominations last year, and nominated a man who was pledged to support that platform. Every man who happens to be in the possession of his faculties knows that this means that the Convention have (ostensibly at least) nominated or intended to nominate, a man substantially in accord with the majority of the present Legislature who were nominated and elected on the same platform. When the Republicans or Democrats nominate a representative, it is not generally understood that he is going to vote contrary to his brother partisans on all matters of party policy, and if the Convention intends that he shall, it generally has sense enough to say so. So, if the present Convention had wanted Mr. Wilder to vote to sustain Royal vetoes, to keep governors to swell the civil list, to abolish the volunteer forces, to legislate in the interests of the Chinese, and so in general to oppose the policy of the present Ministry and Legislature, the Convention would have said so. The truth is, it did not want anything of the sort.

There is no use in trying to obscure or confound the real issue involved in the coming election. The question is simply: Can a candidate stand on the principles enunciated in last year's platform, and be elected by the people? There is no question here of missionary or anti-missionary, whatever that may mean. The candidate who runs against Mr. Wilder represents of course the King's party of retrogression. The issue, therefore, is exactly the same as a year ago. It is between the party of the Palace and the party of the people, between honest and responsible government on the one hand, and corruption and one man power on the other. If Mr. Wilder is elected, it will be because the people still have confidence in the principles enunciated last year. It will not prove, of course, that they think the present government is perfect or that they are satisfied with the conduct of affairs in every particular, or that they believe in a "hard and fast" support of the present Ministry. No one is so foolish as to think that. Fortunately, party lines are not yet drawn closely enough in these Islands for that. The election of Mr. Wilder will prove, however, that the voters for Nobles of Oahu do believe that the present Legislature and Ministry have the good of the country at heart. We advise every one who does not share that belief to vote for Mr. Kaulukou. All they have to do to get rid of the present government is to elect enough men of his political stamp. It is an easy and simple remedy.

Everything said above about the issue involved is plain enough, and need not have been said at all, if it were not for the fact that certain individuals have been endeavoring to sow dissension in the Liberal camp by the stale and silly shout—down with the missionaries! Fortunately most of the trash comes from certain unknown persons who endeavor to hide their political affiliation with the King under an anonymous signature. "Civis" in the Bulletin is a fair illustration of this sort of political cowardice and charlatanism. Reasonable men can afford to pass by the utterances of anonymous politicians, as a rule, but they are sometimes worth refuting, because, as the history of the United States proves, a senseless party cry will sometimes carry an election. It is not always safe, however, to trust to the stupidity of the people and the shouters of nonsense sometimes find that they have cut their own throats. So may it be with all those political recreants who are trying to divide the party and obscure the issue in Honolulu this week.

We were rather amused by the style in which our esteemed evening contemporary took up our criticisms upon certain action of the Legislature the other day, and spun so much more out of them than is consistent with truth and sense. Our contemporary seems to have a good deal of difficulty in understanding a position which after all is simple enough. He is harrowed by the suspicion that we are not quite "in accord." If being in accord means letting the Ministers and Legislature do one's thinking for one, then it is true we are not in accord. The Advertiser aims to be neither in accord nor the opposite, but to be independent; to criticize public affairs in the light of principles. That is all we mean by independence. When anything occurs which strikes us as objectionable, we criticize it as a matter of course, but we do it in a way calculated to rouse, to inspire, and to help. Doubtless we fall far short of our ideal, but our ideal seems the only true one, none the less. Such animadversions as those of our respected contemporary do not seem to have this ideal in view. They are not properly criticism at all. That journal merely falls foul of the whole Legislature and abuses it en masse, holding the legislators up to public obloquy as a set of idiots and blocks, making it appear that they are not a whit more sensible or in any way superior to the Legislature of 1886, for example. Now, everyone knows this sort of talk is nonsense, and though it may commend the Bulletin to the extremely disaffected, the constitutional kickers, it makes no impression on the thoughtful and the just, and so far as helping on political progress is concerned, it is a great deal worse than useless.

The truth is legislative bodies are almost as naturally objects of abuse as editors. That the former should exist and the latter abuse them is as much a part of the order of nature as the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies. Legislatures may be said to be like some Courts, ex-officio and always objects of contempt. Doubtless in our capacity of tail (as the Owl neatly puts it) we sometimes grow somewhat frantic in our futile attempt to wag the dog. The dog generally stubbornly refuses to wag,

and elected on the same platform. When the Republicans or Democrats nominate a representative, it is not generally understood that he is going to vote contrary to his brother partisans on all matters of party policy, and if the Convention intends that he shall, it generally has sense enough to say so. So, if the present Convention had wanted Mr. Wilder to vote to sustain Royal vetoes, to keep governors to swell the civil list, to abolish the volunteer forces, to legislate in the interests of the Chinese, and so in general to oppose the policy of the present Ministry and Legislature, the Convention would have said so. The truth is, it did not want anything of the sort.

As a matter of fact, the practice of having laws made by a large elective body is almost the worst in the world, and a most clumsy contrivance, as Mill in his Representative Government clearly shows. Political science is not really very far advanced, and the present plan is followed, not because it is good, but in default of anything better. The wearing delay, the want of foresight, the lack of proportion and measure in the treatment of topics, the subordination or total sacrifice of important to petty matters, the indefinite postponement of pressing reforms, are great evils certainly but so universal as to be almost inherent in the system of constitutional government. We do not withhold rebuke and criticism on that account, but when a total estimate is made it is folly to leave comparison with other political assemblies out of account. Surely an editor dealing with the American Congress on its merits, would have to write with his pen steeped in gall. It is notorious that the legislative assembly of the greatest republic in the world, sits month after month and month after month, and hardly a decent measure slips through it. Witness the nugatory attempts that have been made session after session, to pass a law protecting the property rights of foreign authors. A hundred other examples might be given if our American-Hawaiian blood did not make the task a distasteful one.

A considerable share of the fair criticism which has been aimed at this Legislature is directed at faults which it shares with all other organizations of a similar sort. Our own observations were of this class. The universality of certain offenses, if it does not excuse, at least goes far to extenuate them. The present Legislature, with all its faults, is still a body of men characterized on the whole not merely by probity, but by intelligence as well. Either is a rare virtue in a legislator, and any assembly which possesses both of them in any considerable degree deserves to rank high. We think the present Legislature does stand in that position. In spite of considerable dissatisfaction undoubtedly existing here, it possesses, we think, the pretty general respect of the country, and that is saying a great deal. It has brought about some very important reforms and probably will effect a number of others. It is too early to write its epitaph, but when the time for that service comes we see no reason why it may not be (unlike most epitaphs) at once flattering and truthful.

The committee to which the Oahu railroad bill was referred, have reported a substitute bill which differs from the first, principally in that it strikes out the name of Mr. Dillingham, leaves out the subsidy, and does not make the franchise an exclusive one. Of course everyone knows what this means. It means that the persons or Company represented by Mr. Gribble are simply going to freeze out Mr. Dillingham, and build the new railroad themselves. The new bill looks like a very harmless affair on the surface, but when probed a little deeper it amounts to this. The Committee, on the specious ground that Mr. Gribble asks apparently for a less liberal franchise than Mr. Dillingham, wish to leave the latter gentleman (a Hawaiian citizen) out in the cold, and are going to grant the franchise to Messrs. Skinner & Co. of London, as a touching proof, we suppose, of the friendly relations which have subsisted between that firm and the Government in the past.

There is no manner of use in attempting to disguise the fact that Skinner & Co. and no one else are the rival candidates for the charter. There is no use in disguising the fact that the Hawaiian Tramways Co. is Skinner & Co. The cloven foot will betray itself. The prospectus of the Skinner Co. furnishes all the proof that anyone can ask. The Company capitalizes at about \$50,000. Skinner & Co. build the road, for which the Company are to pay them about \$450,000. Does anyone pretend that the road is going to cost that sum? The \$450,000 the contractors generously agree to take in cash, stock or bonds. If they get the cash, they can draw out with a cool profit of say a quarter of a million. Of course we have no means of estimating it precisely, since the contractors have not submitted their accounts to us, and it will probably be some time before they do. But of course Skinner & Co. will not get all cash. They will perhaps get enough to cover approximately the cost of the road and keep enough stock to control it, for which latter of course they will have furnished no consideration. To the uninitiated this looks very much like a job. It looks as though the stockholders were to pay for the road and Skinner & Co. to own it.

Now, what is to be thought of a committee which, in view of all these facts, goes out of its way to kill a bill which makes it possible for a Hawaiian corporation to get the franchise, and drafts in its place one which will inevitably throw the railroad into the hands of a foreign monopoly? It looks as though the committee had acted without due consideration. We can think of only two arguments which may have had weight with

these gentlemen: They may have thought that if the franchise was granted to Mr. Dillingham, he would be unable to get the money subscribed, and so either the road would not be built or Mr. Dillingham would sell the franchise. In the first place, this is a perfectly gratuitous assumption made in the face of the expressed readiness of some home capitalists to embark in the enterprise. In the second place, if the stock cannot be subscribed, why should not Mr. Dillingham sell the franchise? It will merely prevent Skinner & Co. from appropriating for nothing the fruits of Mr. Dillingham's labor and time and thought and money. It is all very well to love one's enemies, and we commend the fraternal readiness of the committee to kiss the hand that robs you, but we never understood that loving one's enemies meant helping one's enemies to skin one's friends. Anyone might suppose that the committee read the Bible so: If thine enemy pick thy one pocket open unto him the other also, from the readiness with which they fall into every scheme which is going to put money into the pockets of a London monopoly.

The committee may have thought in the second place, that the request for an exclusive franchise was an unreasonable one. The answer to that is that it is more reasonable to look not to words but to things. But in the first place, we contend that the request for an exclusive right for a limited period (we will not attempt to say how long) is pre-eminently a reasonable one, and we do not see how the money can be obtained without this assurance to subscribers. A great many persons think the road will not pay at all, it is a general opinion that it will not pay for a number of years, and yet a franchise is objected to because it contains the word "exclusive." The inconsistency is gross. But there is yet one grosser. We grant exclusive franchises with the utmost liberality for the benefit of foreigners, for the Tramways Co., for the cable, but when a Hawaiian citizen, who has worked up a scheme which will redound to the general benefit of the country, comes and asks for an exclusive franchise and a small subsidy (the same things which have been granted to foreigners), so as to enable him to put the scheme through, we let the shout against monopolies go up, and sit with folded hands while a great and unscrupulous foreign monopoly underbids him, a monopoly, too, the agent of which has himself declared an exclusive franchise to be reasonable and necessary.

The truth is, however, that, squirm as the committee will, there is no dodging the monopoly. In running away from Mr. Dillingham's word, they fall into the hands of the real thing. If Skinner & Co. build the road, the country will be saddled with a tremendous foreign monopoly of the worst sort, for no one else is going to put another track alongside of theirs, and if the road is built on the same interesting plan as that followed in the construction of the tramway, the company will have to pay interest on such an enormously inflated valuation, that they will have to keep rates up to the maximum limit to the crack of doom. At the enormous rate which Skinner & Co. charge for building the street railway that establishment must clear nearly a thousand dollars a week to make ten per cent. interest. If analogies are good for anything Skinner & Co. will repeat this little deal, and start the new company off with the necessity of paying interest on two or three times the cost of the road. Is it for the interest of the country, is it wise or right, to lend itself to financial arrangements of this sort?

The whole thing reduces itself to a nutshell. If the franchise is granted to Mr. Dillingham, there is precisely as much probability that the road will be built as if it should be granted to the Tramways Company. There is also a more or less strong probability that the road will be largely owned and controlled in this Kingdom, and at any rate that its general offices and headquarters will be here in Honolulu. The Government will be in every way as favorable a position as it could be if it passes the committee bill. On the other hand, if the franchise is granted to the Tramways Company, the Government will be directly instrumental in creating and fostering a great foreign monopoly under its very nose, controlled and operated from a city on the other side of the globe. Its own citizens will have no interest in the Company and no voice in its affairs, because Mr. Gribble's statement that opportunity will be granted to Hawaiians to subscribe is a melancholy farce. Who is going to take the stock of a corporation organized as the Tramways Company has been. Our citizens are not likely to entrust their little savings to the tender mercies of Skinner (a most suggestive name) & Co. The lamb would soon lie down inside of the lion. The monopoly created, if the Tramways Company builds the road, would be politically dangerous. We do not want it, the Legislature ought to avert it, and we believe they will do so by rejecting or properly amending the committee's bill.

Of course it is not necessary to add that we have no animus against Mr. Gribble. We believe him, as he is generally believed to be, an estimable gentleman. It is with the sincerest regret that we find ourselves unable to extend the esteem in which we hold him to those whom he represents.